

10 USC 424 and 50 USC  
403-1(i)

*Meeting Sudden Intelligence Needs*

## **Response of the Defense HUMINT Service to the 1996 Central African Crisis (U)**

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Between April and July 1994, an estimated 800,000 people were brutally murdered.

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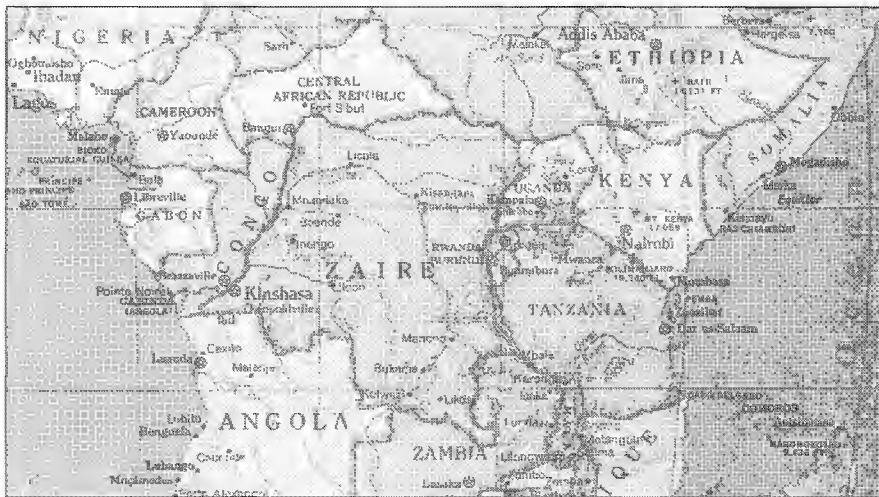
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the campaign continued. Between April and July 1994, an estimated 800,000 people were brutally murdered.<sup>1</sup> RPA forces pushed south from their bases in the Uganda border area to assist the Tutsi-kurushen who were being slaughtered by the Hutus. More than 1.5 million Hutus, fearing retribution, fled into Zaire, and the border was closed in mid-July. Hutu extremists took control of the refugee camps, using them to recruit and stage continued attacks on the Tutsi who now controlled the Rwandan government. The Hutu rebels intercepted the food provided by UN humanitarian relief organization for the refugees and sold it on the open market, using

the proceeds to support their operations in Rwanda. The RPA presented the situation to the UN and the US government, to no avail. Finally, in the fall of 1996, RPA supporters took matters into their own hands. They attacked the Hutu camps, triggering a mass migration of close to a half-million refugees back to Rwanda. Around 200,000 refugees who identified with the Hutu extremists moved west, deeper into Zaire. These were

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<sup>1</sup> See “Secretary General Delivers Statement to the Security Council on Rwanda,” UN Press Release, 22 August 2001, [www.un.org/News/Press/2001/20010822africa.htm](http://www.un.org/News/Press/2001/20010822africa.htm), 2001.



ENCLOSURE 2

(b)(1)  
(b)(3)  
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